

ABOUT THE CENSUS.

Some Interesting Facts About Marriage and the Objects of the Census.

Washington, May 30.—The objects of the federal census are of three kinds: To furnish a basis for the apportionment of Representatives in the lower house of Congress; to ascertain the growth of the United States in numbers, wealth and industry; and to investigate the social organizations and institutions which determine the growth of population and wealth. The first is a constitutional necessity, the second a study of facts, and the third a study of causes.

Probably no social institution is so intimately connected with the growth of population as that of marriage. In investigating martial conditions the law requires about each person a statement whether he or she is single, married, widowed, or divorced; if married, how many years the marriage has lasted; if a mother, how many children she has had, and how many of these children are now living.

From the answers to the questions it is possible to determine the birth rate, the prevalence of marriage, the proportion of women and children to the whole population, the duration and fruitfulness of marriage. So far as the power and importance of nations are dependent upon the size of the population, to that extent is the accurate determination of these questions a matter of public necessity.

In the United States there would seem to be little danger of a decline in the population. But even when we are sure that the population is growing, it is still necessary to know how it is growing. The millions of India are increasing, but it is by a process of many births and many deaths. In good years millions are born; in times of famine millions die, the population increasing because a few more are born than die. It is growth, but savage growth. There is a more excellent kind of progress, that resulting from combination of a moderate birth rate and a small death rate.

The martial statistics collected by the census are in many respects very interesting. Thus, the extent and power of the anti-martial forces can be estimated in a way by ascertaining the proportion of people between 55 and 64 years of age who have never been married. Census statistics show that the proportion of unmarried females between these ages is greatest in the East, in North Carolina, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for instance, while the proportion is smallest in the West, South Dakota, Utah and Oklahoma bringing up the rear in the order named. Men, on the contrary, are far more likely to remain single in the West than in the East. The proportion of unmarried men between 55 and 64 is lowest in the Southern States, e. g., Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, and greatest in the block of Western States west of the Mississippi. In Nevada 88.2 per cent of the males between 55 and 64 have never been married, Idaho coming next with 82.4 per cent, Montana next with 29.5 per cent., etc.

That marriage is still preeminently the sphere of women seems to be indicated by the fact that more women marry than men, and they marry at earlier ages. Thus, only 81 per cent of females 15 years of age and over are unmarried, while among males of the same ages the proportion is 41 per cent. Taking girls and

boys between 15 and 20 years of age, it is found that one out of every ten girls is married, while among the boys the proportion falls to one in two hundred. These were the proportions in 1890. Whether these conditions have changed since then is a question that can only be answered by the census of 1900.

The Confederate Re-Union.

R. W. Knott, editor of the Evening Post, pays the following beautiful tribute to the Veterans of '61-'65:

Louisville welcomes this week a rapidly vanishing army in gray. It comes from all directions and covers all the territory over which the Stars and Stripes float today. The army that gathered as if by magic from the South, beat itself into fragments upon the battlements of the Union, and then like some receding wave scattered its mist above the barrier it assailed, wreathed that barrier in a rainbow of hope and beauty, and flowed back again to be a part of the great ocean of American hope and American energy and American patriotism.

Louisville will welcome these old soldiers coming from the shadow of Fort Sumter, from fields in Western Texas—which in time of war had not known the plow—from the North and East, as well where the men of Donelson and of Chickamauga, of Gettysburg and Appomattox, have, by their civil virtues, their commercial power and their professional dignity, won new plaudits from their old foes.

What memories haunt these rapidly dwindling battalions! How far and dim seem the bugle notes! The muffled sound of bird notes, half happiness, and half despair.

The shadows come swiftly as a hastening scout from the bivouac flies, and the phantom army of the past responds to the silent orders from the poet's brain and the history of an era unfolds itself in the memories of an hour. The living men march before us and beside them: "The martyred heroes of Malvern hill, Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville."

It is something more than a re-union of the surviving soldiers of the Confederacy; it is the resurrection of hope and fear, of the passion of renunciation, of that devotion which gives all and counts it as nothing, and sacrifices all that is real and material to an ideal which, though unattainable, lifts the faltering soul to new heights of truth, of beauty and of peace.

It is therefore a Festival of the Ideal. It is the return of a whole people from the pursuit of things seen to the worship of the things eternal. Then the voice is heard, toned to the mellow music of the South, saying:

"God's ways are marvelous; here we stand today, Discrowned and shorn in wildest disarray, The mock of earth; yet never shone the sun On sterner deeds or nobler victories won."

Only to us are left Our buried heroes and their matchless deeds, These cannot pass; they hold the vital seeds, Which in some far untracked, unvisioned hour, May burst to vivid bud and glorious flower.

Meanwhile upon the nation's broken heart Her martyrs sleep. Oh, dearer far to her, Than if each son, a wreathed conqueror, Rode in triumphant state The loftiest crest of fate; Oh, dearer far, because outcast and low, She yearns above them in her awful woe."

Thus the voice of the South that floats awhile upon the air, and then out of the stillness from the North comes the faint, then full triumphant note that completes the song of passion and despair:

"Peril around, all else appalling, Cannon in front and leaden rain, Him duty through the clarion calling."

To the van not called not in vain. "Stainless soldier on the walls, Knowing this—and knows no more—Whoever fights, whoever falls, Justice conquers evermore, Justice after as before; And he who battles on her side, God, though he were ten times slain, Crowns him victor glorified, Victor over death and pain."

It is the union of these voices from the North and from the South that make completest harmony. They reveal each to the other. The flags floating over each army are the same colors in different proportions, and who can count the stars of the blue firmament.

It is therefore a veritable re-union. All Sons of Veterans have a common heritage in the brave deeds that brighten all our pages, and make clearer, because bathed in blood, the stars and the stripes of the flag of a common country. This is the true triumph, by which the bonds that once were a weariness to the flesh, became only the links that make a nation strong and beneficent.

was in his possession, had the duelling pistol altered from a flint to a percussion lock. It still shoots very accurately and carries a two ounce ball. Its barrel—which is twelve inches long—looks more like a section of a shot gun than anything else, while the handle is marked twice with the "X" sign, which meant in the palmy days of duelling that the weapon had done fatal work.—Lexington Herald.

Don't Know Which Way to Blow.

The Democrats are not blowing many free horns just now, not that they are any the less wedded to that particular idol, but simply from the fact that they do not exactly know in which direction to blow, or what key to touch.

Heretofore the free trade cry has been protection will dissipate American exports. They hoped and prayed and looked for that condition to materialize, but to their disgust it has never shown up, even in a most perceptible degree.

On the contrary, during the free trade administration, when there was no tariff wall, as they are fond of styling protection, our average exports were only \$149,020,409 each year more than we imported, but now during the protective tariff administration of President McKinley, we have

IT'S A HOT RACE.



THE OFFICE SEEKING THE MAN.

—Denver Republican.

BURR'S DUELLING PISTOL.

Versailles Citizen Owns Weapon That Killed Hamilton.

Louis Marshall, of Versailles, Ky., possesses the pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton. The weapon has changed hands many times and has an interesting career. Its authenticity is unquestionable.

Judge Van Ness, who was Burr's second, marked the pistol and gave it to Col. James Bowie, together with its mate, the Hamilton pistol. Col. Bowie wore the pair as belt pistols, but lost the Hamilton pistol while swimming a bayou. He afterward presented the remaining weapon to Dr. Carr, the superintendent of the United States arsenal at Baltimore. Dr. Carr acted as second to Thomas F. Marshall, of Versailles, the Kentucky orator and statesman, in his duel with James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in which Webb was crippled for life. Dr. Carr then gave the Burr pistol to Mr. Marshall, who subsequently presented it to his brother, Edward C. Marshall. The latter carried it through the Mexican war. It was stolen from him by his body-servant, but was located in the City of Mexico. Capt. Marshall gave the pistol to his son, Louis Marshall.

Thomas F. Marshall, while it

exported an average of \$484,768, 015 per annum more than we imported.

Summing up the whole matter in a nutshell, under the McKinley protective wall, built high around our home market, the markets of the world have taken every year \$335,743,606 more of American products and manufactures than they did under free trade.—St. Louis Star.

World's Temperance Congress.

London, May 30.—The World's Temperance Congress meets here in June. More than twenty temperance societies, representing religious, scientific, and independent bodies in different countries of their work, and its results during the century.

The Continental societies are chiefly composed of clergymen and medical men, and their work will be presented mostly from the moral and sociological sides. The strictly scientific societies are English and American, one studying alcohol and its effects, and other the disease of inebriety and its causes.

The Bishop of London will preside at the meetings, and Robert Rae, a pioneer in the temperance cause, arranged the programme.

Capt. J. A. Rider at Assembly Hall, Friday night, will tell the story of Ben Hur in magnificently illustrated lecture, giving 100 life-size views. Benefit of library fund charity. Don't miss it. Admission 25 cents; children under 12 years 15 cents.

Seventy-five thousand dollars' worth of supplies for troops in the Philippines have been shipped within the past six weeks ending to-day.

CAPT J. A. RIDER

Gives Splendidly Illustrated Lecture To-Morrow Night at Assembly Hall.

FAMOUS STORY OF BEN HUR.

Benefit of Library Fund and Charitable Purposes—Liberal Arrangement.

Reminiscences of His Manager, Watty Wallack, of Old Theatrical Fame.

The ever popular Watty Wallack who years ago played the most successful theatrical engagements at Earlinton and Madisonville and who, with his popular and talented wife attracted large audiences for lengthy engagements at these and other towns and impressed on many a young mind the glamour of the stage, is back again in this section as the manager of Capt. J. A. Rider's famous and beautifully illustrated lecture "Ben Hur" which will be given at Assembly Hall Friday night, June 1, for the benefit of the library fund and charitable purposes. Watty Wallack's first appearance here and at Madisonville was with a company of only three, two of whom were himself and wife. They played in the first hall ever used in Earlinton, the one built by William Walton on Robinson street and which is now the old colored Baptist church. A gentleman, speaking of this old hall some days before anybody knew Wallack was coming, said: "The best troupe that ever came to Earlinton played in that old hall years ago and numbered only three persons—Watty Wallack's troupe."

Later he returned with a troupe of sixteen and played "Pinafore" to crowded houses for several nights engagements. Will McGary, now the successful hardware drummer, and Len Simons both then quite young men, caught the stage fever and traveled with the Wallacks for a time.

Capt. Rider has been lecturing in the city of Louisville for the past eleven months to various churches and societies, for the benefit of these organizations. During that time he has lectured in 59 churches of all denominations. They have not less than 150 letters of compliment and endorsement from as many pastors in Louisville and the State. The entertainment they offer is a rare treat and should not be missed. The famous story of "Ben Hur" is dramatically told and grandly illustrated by 100 life size views. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.

Wedding at the Asylum.

Married, May 27, at 8:30 p. m., by Rev. Jared D. Irvin, at the Asylum, Mr. Milton Martin, of Clarksville, Tenn., and Miss Lula Nell. Miss Nell has been matron of the Western Kentuckian Asylum for several years, and by her uniform kindness and noble qualities of mind and heart has drawn unto herself many devoted friends who rejoice with her in her new found happiness. Mr. Martin is a young man who stands very high in the estimation of all who are acquainted with him. He was one of Uncle Sam's brave defenders during our late war with Spain. The presents were both numerous and handsome. After a visit to the bride's mother in Frankfort the happy couple will be at home in Clarksville, Tenn., to all their friends.—Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

Mr. Martin is a son of Postmaster Martin, of Madisonville, and is well-known in this county.

The Census Taking.

Washington, May 30.—The principal work of taking the general census will begin in earnest June 1, and will be completed within a month. The census records of this country are considered the most complete of any nation. The first census was taken in 1790, and was very unsatisfactory. The census is taken under a special provision of the constitution. There was a national outcry of disapproval in 1790, but in 1810, however, the census was satisfactory, and there has been little dissatisfaction since. You are required to give your name, age, nationality, wealth, occupation, and tell if you are married or single, or whether you have any chronic disease, whether your property is mortgaged, and to whom, and other apparently impertinent questions, the answers of which are, however, not to go be-

yond the "census doctor." Cotton and live stock and other statistics will be collected by experts. In Alaska the enumerators will use dog teams, and the work will not be completed until October, notwithstanding it was commenced some time ago. The cost of the census in western and southwestern Alaska will be \$80,000.

The District Conference

The Henderson District Conference will begin at the M. E. Church, South, this morning at 9 o'clock. To-day will be devoted to Sunday-school interests as follows:

1. Organization for Efficient Work—Led by Prof. C. E. Dudley and Fred Powell.
2. The Object of Sunday-school Work—Rev. I. W. Emerson.
3. The Teacher's Meeting—Rev. W. R. Smith.
4. Sunday-school and Missions—Rev. G. M. Everett.

Thursday afternoon to educational interests:

1. Twentieth Century Fund—Rev. G. B. Overton.
2. Denominational Education—Rev. B. F. Orr.

Friday morning, June 1, missionary interests:

1. Mission Fields Contemplated—Rev. F. M. Thomas.
2. How to Raise Missionary Money—Rev. E. E. Pate.
3. Woman's Work for Missions—Miss Lizzie Beaumont.

Friday afternoon, Epworth League work.

1. The Design of the League—Rev. G. W. Lyon.
2. How to Conduct Devotional Meetings—J. Bailey.
3. Its Charities—Rev. W. A. Easley.

4. Literary Department—C. A. Katterjohn.

5. Organization of New Leagues—Dr. D. O. Hancock.

Address by Dr. H. M. DuBose at 8 o'clock.

Saturday, June 2, Reports, Elections, etc.

The opening speeches, or essays, by the persons named on the different subjects, will, of course, be followed by voluntary discussion.

We hope to have a full attendance and that brethren will be at the opening and remain to the end of the Conference and that we shall have a religious feast throughout—especially on the Sabbath.

G. H. HAYES, P. E.

Poole Notes.

Died, on the 25th inst., Francis M. Norvell, at 65 years of age. The deceased was a member of the 17th Regiment of Kentucky in the war of the rebellion, and served four years at the front. He leaves a wife, one son and five daughters to mourn his death. The Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member, conducted the funeral services.

There will be a religious debate between Elder Hardy, of the Primitive Baptist Church, and Elder Holloway, of the Christian Church, beginning July 23, and continuing for several days. Both debaters are said to be able young men. The debate will take place here.

The farmers are probably two-thirds through setting tobacco. Some complain of scarcity of plants.

L. C. Stephens, who has been in Louisville having his eye treated for cataract, returned last Friday, and thinks he has been greatly benefited.

Decoration day will be observed tomorrow in an impromptu way. A large crowd is expected.

The May meeting at the old Baptist church, which is generally foot-washing day, was largely attended. Elder Hardy preached a good sermon, but the foot-washing ceremony was not observed.

Bro. Higgins and wife, of Hampton, Ky., were here last week with friends and relatives. Mrs. Higgins was a former resident of this place, and her friends are sorry to see her in such ill health.

J. V. S. Poole, Ky., May 29, 1900.

The teachers' examination held at Leitchfield recently, when there were sixty applicants for certificates, resulted in thirteen receiving first-class, twelve second-class, fifteen third-class and twenty failures. This is the worst showing of Grayson county teachers for many years. Many claim that the questions in arithmetic were unusually difficult and ascribe the many failures to that cause.

Are you a subscriber to THE BEE? You should be.